



Borough of Eccles.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1918.

W. M. HAMILTON, M.D. D.P.H.

Issued by Order of the Health Committee.

ECCLES :

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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Year Ended, Decr. 31st, 1918.

Chairman—Alderman R. EVANS.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor E, HALLSWORTH.

THE MAYOR—(Alderman A. BETHEL).

Alderman W. PEARSON, J.P.

„ T. THOMPSON, J.P.

Councillor W. T. ALEXANDER, J.P.

„ C. E. CLAYTON.

„ T. JACKSON.

„ F. W. OGDEN.

Meetings of the Health Committee are held monthly on the second Monday following the Council Meeting, in the Town Hall.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

1918.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st 1918. Under War conditions not much progress can be reported. The Local Government Board has asked that this Report should be brief. Still there are certain points which must be noted.

The Borough has, like all the rest of the Country, been visited by two Epidemics of Influenza, and I regret to say is again being devastated by this fell disease. This subject is fully dealt with in a Special Report.

The Borough has also been attacked by an Epidemic of Measles and I regret to say is now again being subjected to a Measles Epidemic.

In the latter part of the year there was an outbreak of Food Poisoning, due to Self-raising flour. This involved some seventy people and was due to flour supplied by one firm. By some, as yet, unexplained mistake, Tartar Emetic (Antimony Hydrogean Tartrate) was substituted for Cream of Tartar (Hydrogean Potassium Tartrate). Fortunately owing to the Emetic properties of the Salt the only symptoms were vomiting and Diarrhœa. The sale of this flour was at once stopped and the poisonous flour called in; no death ensued. Simultaneously a similar epidemic occurred in Salford and Manchester. The flour was made in Manchester.

The death-rate for the year was 14.0. The Infantile Mortality rate was 79; and the Birth-rate 15.3. Considering the mortality from Influenza and its Sequilae the death-rate is satisfactory.

Several important matters will occupy the attention of the Committee during the coming year. Among the most important is Housing. At least 500 houses are required urgently. The provision and equipment of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is also urgent. Both these matters are being dealt with by Special Sub-Committees.

I should like to put on record the continuous and whole-hearted support I have received from the Chairman and the Committee. Working as we have been with a depleted staff the support of the Committee has been invaluable. Now that Peace is in sight I am looking forward to an era of great progress.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HAMILTON, M.D., D.P.H

SECTION I.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1918.

POPULATION estimated to the middle of the year 1918	42,700
BIRTHS—Males, 332 ; Females, 325 	657
ANNUAL RATE of BIRTHS per 1,000 of population ...	15·3
DEATHS Registered in the Borough — Males, 322 ; Females, 327 	649
ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1,000 of the population, after deducting the Deaths belonging to out-districts, and adding Deaths of residents occurring outside district...	14·0
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE	·81
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	79
EXCESS of REGISTERED BIRTHS over DEATHS ...	8
DENSITY.—The Mean Density of the Borough per acre is equal to	20·7
Persons per acre:—In BARTON WARD, 23·7 ; ECCLES WARD, 58·1 ; IRWELL WARD, 30·1 ; MONTON & PARK WARD, 12·5 ; PATRICROFT WARD, 41·2 ; WINTON WARD, 12·3.	

	ACRES.
AREA :—The total Area of the Borough of Eccles ...	2,058
RATEABLE VALUE for District Rate purposes ...	£173,991
NETT VALUE of a PENNY RATE	£714

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1918.

BIRTH RATE	17·7
DEATH RATE (corrected)	17·6
INFANTILE MORTALITY (per 1,000 Births)	97

SECTION II.

Vital Statistics.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—The census returns taken in April 1911, show that the population at that date was 41,944.

Table showing Acreage, Number of Houses, and Population of the various Wards at Census, and estimated at the end of June, 1918.

Ward.	Acreage.	Census 1911.						Estimated June 1918			Population
		Dwelling-houses.			Population.			Dwelling-houses.			
		Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Inhabi- ted.	Unin- habit'd	Total	
BARTON	382½	1949	85	2034	4319	4394	8713	2176	4	2180	8908
ECCLES	108½	1418	92	1510	2924	3165	6089	1519	4	1513	6228
IRWELL	182	1221	46	1267	2637	2737	5374	1274	—	1274	5446
MONTON a PARK	531	1458	135	1593	2723	3705	6428	1651	14	1665	6667
PATRICROFT ...	175½	1459	84	1543	3572	3652	7224	1543	—	1543	7153
WINTON	678½	1839	60	1899	3931	4185	8116	1895	4	1899	8298
TOTALS FOR THE BOROUGH	2058	9344	502	9846	20106	21838	41944	10048	26	10074	42700

For the purposes of this Report the population at June 30th, 1918, was estimated at 42,700...allowance having been made for the enlistment of men, and for the known addition to the population consequent upon the fact that in many instances, two families had joined in occupying one house.

BIRTHS.—The number of births registered in the Borough during the year was 657, as compared with 759 for 1917. Of these 332 were males, and 325 females. The Birth rate was equal to 15'3 per 1,000 of the population—2'4 per 1,000 less than in 1917.

There were 24 illegitimate births, being 3'6 per cent of the total registered.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths registered in the Borough was 649, of these 322 were males, and 327 females.

After deducting 111 deaths of persons whose residences were outside the Borough, and adding 63 residents whose deaths occurred outside, the net result is a total of 601.

The death-rate for the Borough is thus equal to 14·0 per 1000, as compared with 12·3 for the previous year.

Table of Births and Deaths in the various Wards.

Ward.	Total Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total Births.	Birth rate per 1,000.
BARTON	147	16·5	172	19·7
ECCLES	90	14·7	93	14·9
IRWELL	79	14·5	77	14·1
MONTON & PARK ...	71	10·6	61	9·1
PATRICROFT	109	15·2	103	14·4
WINTON	105	12·6	151	18·2
WHOLE BOROUGH	601	14·0	657	15·4

The following table shows the general death rate and infantile mortality rate for England and Wales, and for the 244 towns, together with the birth rate for England and Wales only.

	Births. Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales	17·7	17·6	97
96 Great Towns (including London)	17·6	18·2	106
148 Smaller Towns	17·9	16·1	94
London	16·1	18·9	107
Eccles	15·4	14·0	79

As before stated, 111 deaths registered in the Borough were of persons whose homes were outside. Most of these occurred in the Union

Hospital. The following list indicates the localities to which they belonged. The Medical Officers of Health of those districts have been furnished with full particulars relative to each death.

Stretford... ..	45	Gateshead	1
Swinton and Pendlebury	22	Sale	1
Worsley	9	Haydock	1
Irlam and Cadishead ...	9	Warrington	1
Barton-upon-Irwell ...	7	Altrincham	1
Urmston	5	Knutsford	1
Salford	2	Leeds	1
Manchester	2	Blackpool	1
Stockport	1	Waterloo	1

Sixty-three deaths belonging to this Borough, and which occurred outside, were transferred from the undermentioned Towns:—

Salford	21	Southport	1
Manchester	15	Llandudno	1
Prestwich	9	Colwyn Bay	1
Swinton	4	Barton-upon-Irwell ...	1
Bury	2	Sheffield	1
Ulverston	1	Hesketh and Becconsall	1
Birkenhead	1	Bolton	1
Liverpool	1	Crumpsall	1
Haydock	1		

The following table shows the Mortality according to age groups:—

Deaths under one year	52
do. 1 year and under 2 years	33
do. 2 years and under 5 years	31
do. 5 years and under 15 years	28
do. 15 years and under 25 years	37
do. 25 years and under 45 years	115
do. 45 years and under 65 years	155
do. over 65 years... ..	150

601

INFANTILE MORTALITY:—

The total number of deaths under one year belonging to the Borough was 52. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 79 per 1000 registered births, as compared with 75 for 1917.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE :—

The number of deaths due to the principal zymotic diseases was 35. Enteric Fever 3, Measles 4, Puerperal Fever 2, Whooping Cough 10, Diphtheria 3, Diarrhœa 13. the rate was equal to .81 per 1,000 per annum.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.—Fifty-four deaths were due to Phthisis, and 9 were due to other forms of tuberculosis. The death-rate was thus equal to 1.4 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 1.1 in 1917.

Acute Lung Diseases.—The deaths due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis numbered 102, giving a death rate of 2.3 per 1,000 per annum.

Cancer.—51 deaths. The death-rate being equal to 1.2 per 1000 per annum.

**Total Deaths & Death Rates from all causes. Children under
5 years of age. Zymotic and Pulmonary Diseases
For the Years 1876-1918.**

Year.	Total Deaths	Rate per 1000	Zymotic Diseases	Rate per 1000	Deaths under 5	Rate per cent.	Phthisis	Rate per 1000	Acute Chest Diseases	Rate per 1000.
1876	423	25.4	66	3.9	158	37.5	53	3.1	100	6.0
1877	440	22.7	89	4.6	175	40.0	46	2.3	84	4.3
1878	443	22.2	68	3.4	196	44.2	49	2.4	90	4.5
1879	396	19.2	28	1.3	177	43.8	60	2.9	116	5.6
1880	437	20.5	87	4.0	176	43.7	59	2.7	96	4.5
5 years average	427	22.0	67	3.4	176	41.1	53	2.6	97	4.9
1881	383	17.4	56	2.5	155	40.4	66	3.0	70	3.1
1882	434	19.0	59	2.5	190	49.0	46	2.0	113	4.9
1883	371	15.7	53	2.2	173	47.0	45	1.9	90	3.8
1884	399	16.4	83	3.4	181	45.0	41	1.6	87	3.5
1885	419	16.6	54	2.1	157	37.0	46	1.8	91	3.6
5 years average	401	17.0	61	2.5	171	43.6	48	2.0	90	3.7
1886	419	16.1	47	1.8	186	44.1	40	1.5	93	3.5
1887	475	17.8	90	3.3	219	42.6	41	1.5	127	4.7
1888	437	15.9	54	1.9	183	41.8	49	1.7	100	3.6
1889	405	16.4	79	2.7	213	45.8	49	1.7	93	3.2
1890	603	20.8	50	1.7	218	36.1	50	1.7	142	4.9
5 years average	479	17.4	64	2.2	203	42.0	45	1.6	111	3.9
1891	683	22.3	94	3.1	292	42.7	43	1.4	143	4.7
1892	554	18.1	35	1.1	205	37.0	50	1.6	93	3.0
1893	608	18.6	82	2.5	247	40.6	39	1.2	113	3.5
1894	443	13.0	49	1.4	183	41.3	47	1.4	74	2.3
1895	552	16.2	104	3.1	239	41.4	54	1.6	97	2.9
5 years average	568	17.6	72	2.2	233	40.6	45	1.4	104	3.2
1896	551	15.7	104	3.0	221	40.1	50	1.4	76	2.2
1897	580	16.7	94	2.7	248	42.7	56	1.6	115	3.3
1898	573	16.6	114	3.2	232	40.0	44	1.2	95	2.7
1899	600	16.7	127	3.5	215	35.8	46	1.2	98	2.7
1900	619	17.0	91	2.5	220	35.5	38	1.0	107	2.9
5 years average	585	16.5	86	3.0	227	38.8	47	1.3	98	2.7
1901	570	16.5	94	2.7	217	38.0	43	1.2	94	2.7
1902	553	15.8	79	2.2	182	32.9	29	.8	90	2.5
1903	527	14.8	59	1.6	181	34.3	33	.92	94	2.6
1904	542	14.8	63	1.7	211	38.9	39	1.0	87	2.3
1905	511	13.4	42	1.1	177	32.6	35	.92	95	2.5
5 years average	540	15.0	67	2.0	193	35.3	35	.96	92	2.5
1906	534	13.8	47	1.2	189	35.3	43	1.1	94	2.4
1907	585	15.0	59	1.5	193	30.3	39	1.0	115	2.9
1908	558	13.9	62	1.5	196	35.1	30	.75	117	2.9
1909	568	13.6	28	.67	158	27.9	46	1.1	111	2.6
1910	545	12.8	58	1.3	179	32.8	25	.58	96	2.2
5 years average	558	13.8	56	1.2	183	32.2	36	.90	106	2.6
1911	582	13.7	74	1.7	159	22.3	43	1.0	74	1.7
1912	580	13.6	69	1.6	164	28.2	53	1.2	104	2.4
1913	536	12.4	62	1.4	151	28.2	33	.76	101	2.3
1914	567	13.09	43	.99	148	26.1	47	1.1	92	2.2
1915	678	16.1	96	2.3	192	28.3	60	1.4	131	3.1
5 years average	588	13.7	68	1.6	163	26.6	47	1.1	100	2.3
1916	630	14.8	55	1.3	138	21.9	53	1.2	131	3.1
1917	529	12.3	29	.67	82	15.5	43	1.0	87	2.06
1918	601	14.0	35	.81	116	19.3	54	1.2	102	2.3

Borough of Eccles.

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Vital Statistics of whole district during 1918, and previous years.

Year.		Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
			Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages	
				Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of non-residents registered in the District.	of residents not registered in the District.	Number	Rate per 1000 nett Births.	Number	Rate.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1913	...	43000	973	971	22·5	577	13·4	94	53	87	89	536	12·4
1914	...	43300	936	938	21·6	605	13·7	84	46	99	105	567	13·0
1915	...	42000	869	869	20·6	723	17·2	103	58	107	128	678	16·1
1916	...	42300	774	774	18·3	675	15·9	103	58	75	96	630	14·8
1917	...	42700	759	759	17·7	570	13·3	104	63	57	75	529	12·3
1918	...	42700	657	657	15·4	649	15·2	111	63	52	79	601	14·0

Area of District in acres	2,058	} At Census, of 1911.
Total population at all ages	41,944	
Number of Inhabited Houses	9344	

The Union Workhouse is situate within the Borough.

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Causes of, and ages at Death during the Year 1918.

[illegible]

SECTION III.

RECORD OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases notified during the year was 627.

Diseases.	1909.		1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
SMALL-POX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER ...	171	4	58	1	127	2	82	1	65	1	249	1	140	6	142	1	83	2	66	...
DIPHTHERIA ...	53	8	27	2	32	4	26	4	33	5	50	7	70	8	50	6	24	3	32	3
MEMBRANOUS CROUP ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENTERIC FEVER ...	22	4	180	21	12	3	14	4	9	2	8	3	16	6	6	1	7	2	7	3
PUERPERAL FEVER ...	2	...	2	1	3	1	2	2	5	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	2
MEASLES ...	...	1	...	13	7	...	29	...	11	13	...	...	...	39	870	19	357	5	364	4
WHOOPING COUGH ...	...	2	...	13	...	1	26	...	4	73	9	...	11	...	5	...	142	6	...	10
DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY ...	...	9	...	8	...	54	8	...	39	...	23	...	26	...	23	...	...	11	...	13
ERYSIPELAS ...	14	...	22	1	14	...	20	1	22	1	26	2	17	...	12	...	7	1	14	...
CONTINUED FEVER ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	2	...
TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	30	169	57	172	73	163	69	172	49	139	63
Total ...	262	28	290	60	190	72	151	77	298	95	613	113	422	172	1251	126	796	81	627	98

Borough of Eccles.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1918.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Ward.					Total cases removed to Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this District.		
	At all Ages	At Ages.—Years.						Barton Ward	Eccles Ward	Irwell Ward	Monton Ward	Patricroft Wd			Winton Ward	
		Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65									65 and upwards.
Small-pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	32	...	8	21	2	1	..	5	2	5	8	7	5	...	20	2
Erysipelas...	14	...	1	...	2	6	5	3	1	1	5	2	5	...	3	...
Scarlet Fever	66	...	24	37	5	...	...	12	13	11	9	10	11	...	10	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	6	3
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever or Continued Fever	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	100	2	4	20	19	38	17	27	13	11	4	24	21	...	...	...
Other forms of Do.	39	2	10	13	9	3	1	7	6	5	6	2	13	...	...	...
Measles	364	17	158	175	12	2	...	42	121	56	63	21	61	...	...	...
Totals ...	627	24	205	266	51	57	24	97	157	92	94	70	117	...	47	6

Isolation Hospital—Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford, for ordinary Infectious Diseases. Drinkwater Park, Prestwich, for Small-pox.

Monthly Return of Notification of Infectious Diseases.

1918	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria & Membranous Croup	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Tuberculosis (All Forms)	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Measles	Totals
January ...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	36
February...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	14	...	23	41
March ...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	...	23	41
April ...	6	3	1	...	3	1	...	16	...	24	54
May ...	11	4	1	1	1	...	...	14	...	63	95
June ...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	8	...	140	155
July ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	48	70
August ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	25
September.	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	3	22
October ..	12	6	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	4	32
November .	6	2	1	...	3	...	...	7	...	2	21
December .	12	5	1	...	1	...	...	6	...	10	35
Totals ...	66	32	7	3	14	2	...	39	...	364	627

Distribution of Infectious Diseases into Wards.

Diseases.	BARTON		ECCLES		IRWELL		MONTON and PARK		PATRI-CROFT		WINTON		Total.	
	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Total Notified	Total Deaths	Cases Notified	Deaths
SMALL-POX ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER ...	12	...	13	...	11	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	66	...
DIPHTHERIA and MEMBRANOUS CROUP...	5	1	2	...	5	1	8	...	7	1	5	...	32	3
ENTERIC FEVER ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	7	3
PUERPERAL FEVER ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	2
MEASLES ..	42	...	121	2	56	2	63	...	21	...	61	...	364	4
WHOOPING COUGH ...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
DIARRHŒA and } DYSENTERY. }	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	13
ERYSIPELAS ...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	14	...
ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CONTINUED FEVER ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary)	27	10	13	10	11	6	4	5	24	12	21	11	100	54
TUBERCULOSIS (other than Pulmonary)	7	2	6	1	5	1	6	1	2	2	13	2	39	9
CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL ...	97	22	157	19	92	13	94	8	70	17	117	19	627	98

HOSPITAL ISOLATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There were removed to the Ladywell Sanatorium 47 cases of infectious disease, being 38·5 per cent of the total number of cases of those diseases usually isolated.

The number of cases notified and removed was as follows :—

Scarlet Fever—cases notified	66,	removed	15,	per centage	24·2
Diphtheria	do. 32,	do.	20,	do.	62·1
Enteric fever	do. 7,	do.	6,	do.	85·7
Puerperal fever	do. 3,	do.	2,	do.	66·6
Erysipelas	do. 14,	do.	3,	do.	21·4

In 1917, the per centage of removals to cases notified was 32·5.

SECTION IV.

Influenza.

During the year the Borough has been twice visited by an Epidemic of this disease. The first incidence was in the months of June and July. 100 deaths were due to the disease. The steps taken to combat it were closure of Elementary Schools for 14 days, closure of the Sunday Schools and prohibition of the admittance of children under 14 years of age to Picture Palaces. The Summer Holidays supervened and after the holidays there appeared to be a cessation of the disease. The incidence was principally among young children. The second Epidemic was much more serious. One hundred deaths were caused by the disease. The cause of death in the majority of cases was Heart Failure, but in 14 cases death was due to Septic Pneumonia. It was singularly unfortunate that the Epidemic should occur when the two most essential factors in treating the disease—milk and alcohol—were practically unobtainable.

The ages and sex incidence of the deaths was—

Age in Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	1	1
1 to 2	3	4
2 „ 5	5	4
5 „ 15	4	6
15 „ 25	3	8
25 „ 45	14	19
45 „ 65	8	9
65 and upwards	6	5
Total ...	44	56

The steps taken to combat the disease were—

- (1) closure of all the schools, Elementary, Secondary and Sunday. I should like in this connection to thank the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools of all denominations for their hearty and loyal assistance. They at once recognised the gravity of the situation and gave me all the support in their power.
- (2) Alteration of the hours of the Cinema houses so as to allow of a period of half-a-hour for ventilation between the performances. This was subsequently made compulsory by an Order of the Local Government Board, but I am pleased to report that previous to the issue of that Order the Management of all the Picture Palaces had fallen in with my request.
- (3) A warning placard was posted throughout the Borough calling attention to the serious nature of the disease, detailing the leading and premonitory symptoms, giving instructions how to avoid spreading infection, and pointing out the precautions which should be adopted to ward off the disease. These are detailed in the admirable memorandum of the College of Physicians given below.
- (4) Disinfectants were freely offered in all cases.
- (5) Priority orders for milk were given to all cases in which your Medical Officer considered it necessary.
- (6) A Film illustrative of the causation and prevention of influenza, prepared by the Local Government Board was shewn for a week at the Crown Theatre twice nightly. For this privilege I wish to thank the Manager of that theatre.
- (7) It came to my knowledge that many cases were without proper nursing assistance, with the consent of the Chairman (who was in constant consultation with me) I directed the Matron from the Maternity and Child Welfare work and the School Nurse (both of whom are highly-trained and most efficient Hospital Nurses) from their ordinary work and got them to nurse Influenza cases. I also got the consent of the District Nursing Society to lend me the service of their nurse (also a Hospital-trained nurse). I circularised the Medical Practitioners in the district asking them to notify me of any cases under their care which, in their opinion, were in need of nursing assistance. In this way I have no doubt many lives were

saved. In fact I have personal knowledge of several cases in which life was saved. In addition, again with the approbation of the Chairman, Medical Comforts such as cotton wool for Pneumonia jackets, and free milk were supplied at the cost of the Committee.

This epidemic has been world-wide. It has ranged from New Zealand to Iceland—as wide a stretch as our small planet will allow. In the island of Samoa out of a population of 30,000, 6,000 have died. Further instances of mortality could be multiplied indefinitely.

The following memorandum from the College of Physicians is of such scientific interest that I reproduce it in full.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.

MEMORANDUM ON INFLUENZA.

In view of the alarming and contradictory reports of the present epidemic of influenza that have appeared in the public press, the Royal College of Physicians deem that an authoritative statement on the subject is desirable in the public interest.

The past few weeks have now afforded sufficient experience to permit some positive statements to be made. Though the epidemic shows signs of abatement in London, it is still severe elsewhere: moreover its after-effects call for intelligent anticipation.

The present epidemic is virtually world-wide, irrespective of race, community or calling. Similar world-wide epidemics occurred in 1803, 1833, 1837, 1847, 1890. The long intermission since the last wide-spread epidemic had already made an early reappearance probable, but the conditions of epidemic prevalence of influenza are too obscure to allow of precise prediction.

This outbreak is essentially identical, both in itself and in its complications, including pneumonia, with that of 1890. The disproportionate occurrence of a special symptom, a well-recognised phenomenon in the case of epidemics, as for example nose-bleeding in the present epidemic, does not invalidate this statement. The present epidemic has no relation to Plague, as some have suggested.

Although there can be no question that the virus of influenza is a living organism, and capable of transference from man to man, yet the nature of the virus is still uncertain. It is possibly beyond the present range of microscopic vision. The bacillus discovered by Pfeiffer, commonly known as the influenza bacillus, has in the past been regarded as the probable cause, though on insufficient evidence. There is doubt as to the primary part it plays in the disease, important though it probably is as a secondary infecting agent. Pfeiffer's bacillus, the pneumococcus, and above all in this epidemic the streptococcus, seem to be responsible for most of the fatal complications of influenza.

Infection is conveyed from the sick to the healthy by the secretions of the respiratory surfaces. In coughing, sneezing, and even in loud talking these are transmitted through the air for considerable distances in the form of a fine spray. The channels of reception are normally the nose and throat.

It is manifest that, the closer the contact, the more readily will this transmission occur: hence the paramount importance of avoiding overcrowding and thronging of every sort, whether in places of public resort, public conveyances, factories, camps, dwelling-rooms or dormitories.

The sum of available evidence favours the belief that the period of incubation is about 48 hours or even somewhat less.

The dangers of influenza are gravely increased by the complications, and much can be done to avoid or to mitigate these. Such complications may develop insidiously, and without previous signs of severe illness.

Carefulness does undoubtedly decrease and carelessness increase, both morbidity and mortality; it is important therefore that the public should have a clear idea of such measures of personal prophylaxis, as are available against infection; larger measures of Public Health, administered by Government or local authorities, stand outside the scope of the present Memorandum. The individual must be taught to realise and acquiesce in his duty to the community.

Well-ventilated airy rooms promote well being, and to that extent at any rate are inimical to infection: draughts are due to un-

skilful ventilation and are harmful ; chilling of the body surface should be prevented by wearing warm clothing out of doors.

Good nourishing food, and enough of it, is desirable : there is no virtue in more than this. War rations are fully adequate to the maintenance of good health, though they may not afford just the particular articles that each fancy demands. Alcoholic excess invites disaster : within the limits of moderation each person will be wise to maintain unaltered whatever habit experience has proved to be most agreeable to his own health.

The throat should be gargled every four to six hours, if possible, or at least morning and evening, with a disinfectant gargle, of which one of the most potent is a solution of 20 drops of liquor sodæ chlorinatæ in a tumbler of warm water. A solution of common table salt, one teaspoonful to the pint of warm water, is suitable for the nasal passage ; a little may be poured into the hollowed palm of the hand and snuffed up the nostrils two or three times a day.

Since we are uncertain of the primary cause of influenza, no form of inoculation can be guaranteed to protect against the disease itself. From what we know as to the lack of enduring protection after an attack, it might in any case be assumed that no vaccine could protect for more than a short period. But the chief dangers of Influenza lie in its complications, and it is probable that much may be done to mitigate the severity of the affection and to diminish its mortality by raising the resistance of the body against the chief secondary infecting agents. No vaccines should be administered except under competent medical advice.

No drug has as yet been proved to have any specific influence as a preventive of influenza.

At the first feeling of illness or rise of temperature the patient should go to bed at once and summon his medical attendant.

The early stages of an attack are the most infective, but infection may persist throughout the illness, and segregation should be maintained at least till the temperature is normal.

Relapses and complications are much less likely to occur, if the patient goes to bed at once and remains there till all fever has gone for two or three days ; much harm may be done by getting about too

early. Chill and over-exertion during convalescence are fruitful of evil consequences.

The virus of influenza is very easily destroyed, and extensive measures of disinfection are not called for. Expectoration should be received when possible in a glazed receptacle in which is a solution of chloride of lime. Discarded handkerchiefs should be immediately placed in disinfectant, or if of paper, burnt.

The liability of the immediate attendants to infection may be materially diminished by avoiding inhalation of the patients' breath, and particularly when he is coughing, sneezing, or talking. A handkerchief should be held before the mouth, and the head turned aside during coughing or sneezing. The risk of conveyance of infection by the fingers must be constantly remembered, and the hands should be washed at once after contact with the patient or with mucus from the nose or throat.

Each case must be treated, as occasion demands, under the direction of the medical attendant.

No drug has as yet been proved to have any specific curative effect on influenza, though many are useful in guiding its course and mitigating its symptoms.

In the uncertainty of our present knowledge considerable hesitation must be felt in advising vaccine treatment as a curative measure.

A period of enfeeblement following an attack of influenza should never be disregarded, as it is apt to mask the presence of other morbid conditions.

SECTION V.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 139 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified—
Pulmonary 100—all other forms 39.

Cases Notified.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918
Phthisis	129	132	125	141	100
Other Forms	40	40	38	31	39
Total	169	172	163	172	139

The number of notifications received during the year was 252—

126 on Form A.

13 „ „ B.

57 „ „ C.

56 „ „ D.

252

PHTHISIS.—The 100 cases notified were resident as under :—

92 in private dwelling houses.

1 in dwelling-houses and shops.

6 in the Union Hospital.

1 in Common Lodging Home.

The following table indicates the amount of bedroom accommodation and number of inmates in respect of 93 cases in dwelling houses and shops :—

No. in family.	Bedrooms.					Cases.
	2	3	4	5	6	
1	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	7	8	2	...	...	17
3	3	6	2	1	...	12
4	1	6	1	...	...	8
5	7	4	...	...	...	11
6	4	8	1	1	...	14
7	8	7	1	...	...	16
8	2	2	1	1	...	6
9	1	...	1	...	...	2
10	1	3	...	...	...	4
11	1	...	...	...	...	1
12	...	1	...	...	...	1

Total...	36	45	9	3	...	93

From the foregoing table it will be seen how extremely difficult it is to adequately deal with many of the cases.

The incidence of the disease and mortality in Wards was as follows :—

Ward.			Cases.	Death.
Barton	...	...	27	6
Eccles	...	...	13	5
Irwell	...	...	11	3
Monton	...	...	4	2
Patricroft	...	...	24	7
Winton	...	...	21	9
Total	...	...	100	*32

*The deaths referred to are those which have occurred among the cases notified during the year, and the case mortality was thus equal to 32· per cent.

The age and sex incidence of the cases was as follows :—

Age in Years.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	1	1
1 to 5	1	4
5 „ 10	5	7
10 „ 15	3	3
15 „ 25	10	10
25 „ 45	26	11
45 „ 65	12	6
65 and upwards	...	...
Total ...	58	42

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM PHTHISIS.

Scholars	...	...	...	19
Housewives	...	...	...	7
Discharged Soldiers	...	...	...	8
Navy	...	...	...	1
Textile Trades...	...	...	...	9
Labourers	...	...	...	9
No occupation	...	...	...	15
Building and Transport Trades	...	...	...	1
Rope Maker	...	...	...	1
Engineering and Metal Trades	...	...	...	9
Munition Workers	...	...	...	2
Domestic Servants	...	...	...	2
Laundress	...	...	...	1
Clerical	...	...	...	7
Stonemason	...	...	...	1
Food Service, and Shops, &c.	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5
				100

I am glad to be able to report that there is great improvement in respect of the removal of cases. Not anything like the former delay is now experienced.

DISINFECTANTS. The free supply of Izal, paper handkerchiefs, etc. has been continued. The periodical disinfection of rooms by spraying,

has also been maintained, and 600 such disinfections have been carried out.

OPEN-AIR SHELTERS. Four shelters supplied by the County Authority are in use in the Borough—three for cases of Phthisis, and one for a case of other Tubercular disease.

Tuberculosis (other forms).

There have been 39 cases notified during the year.—They were notified from the following Wards :—

		Notified	Died.
Barton	...	7	2
Eccles	...	6	1
Irwell	...	5	1
Monton	...	6	1
Patricroft	...	2	1
Winton	...	13	3
		<hr/> 39	<hr/> 9*

*These deaths were of the cases notified during the year, and give a case mortality of 23 per cent.

The age and sex incidence of the cases was :—

			Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	...	...	3	—
1 to 5 years	...	...	6	4
5 — 10 „	...	..	4	5
10 — 15 „	...	...	2	4
15 — 25 „	...	...	2	6
25 — 45 „	...	...	1	1
45 — 65 „	...	...	1	—
			<hr/> 19	<hr/> 20

The localisation of the disease in the cases notified was :—

Neck Glands ...	16	Testicles ...	1
Hip	1	Meningitis ...	2
Foot	1	Appendix ...	1
Hand	1	Abdomen ...	7
Pelvic Bones ...	1	Spine	2
Peritonitis ...	3	Mesenteric Glands	3

Four cases of Phthisis and one of other forms of Tuberculosis removed from this district.

At the end of the year there were 292 known cases of Phthisis, and 155 cases of Other Tuberculous diseases existing within the Borough. These figures being in excess of those of the previous year by 13 and 27 respectively.

SECTION VI.

School Diseases.

The following cases, for the most part notified by the Schoolmasters or Mistresses, were reported to the Health Department, and excluded from School Attendance for the various requisite periods :—

Whooping Cough	68	Scabies	-	2
Chicken-pox	- 55	Impetigo	-	2
Ringworm	- 3	Mumps	-	2

SECTION VII.

Infantile Mortality.

There were 52 deaths of infants under one year of age, thus giving a rate equal to 79 per 1,000 registered births. Seventeen of the deaths were due to premature birth and congenital debility, and 8 were due to bronchitis and pneumonia.

From the report of the Ladies' Health Society we learn that 10189 visits to babies were paid by the Matron and the two Health Visitors.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE,

The Infantile Mortality for the year was 79 compared with 75 for last year and 119 for ten years ago. The incidence of Influenza caused a great increase in this rate; the rate for December being 208 per 1000 registered births. Of course it must be pointed out that the birth-rate has been exceptionally low owing principally to the absence on War duty of some thousands of potential fathers. It would be a much better criterion if the rate were based on the population between the ages 0—1 years. In view of the holocaust of young lives caused by the great War the Committee and especially the Chairman attach great importance to this work in order that our losses may be replaced. It must not be forgotten that the most important asset of a country is its population and further, that many minor ailments of infancy lay the formation of serious defects in adolescence. We have heard much of a C 3 population. This physical condition of our people can only be prevented by a close and continuous supervision of the rising generation. The Committee has extended the scope of its work to five years of age in the child. After this period the child comes under the care of the Education Committee.

The Ladies Health Society (whose Report is appended) has done most admirable work and has been instrumental in saving many lives. Their clinic is well attended and is gratefully acknowledged, as it should, by the large attendance of mothers. At the Welfare Centre there are frequently submitted infants who fail to make progress at home and are not ill enough to be sent to Hospital. These are mostly cases of defective nutrition. I have advocated that a Centre should be established which would provide for these cases with accommodation for the Matron and two nurses. These cases could thus be kept under observation, properly fed and receive such Medical treatment as they required.

The great War which we have just successfully ended has taught us many lessons. One is that our previous ideas of money have undergone a great change. In pre-war times we were afraid to spend money. We now know the resources of this great country and I trust will recognise that money spent in the preservation of Infant life is the best investment the community can make.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Nett Births in year	{ Legitimate, 633 Illegitimate, 24	Nett Deaths in year	{ Legitimate, 50 Illegitimate, 2
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SECTION VIII.

Eccles Ladies' Health Society.

REPORT, 1918.

The Eccles Ladies' Health Society has pleasure in presenting its Fourteenth Annual Report. The statistics with regard to the Infantile Mortality Rate are as follows:

Statistics.

				1917.	1918.
No. of Births registered...	...	...	...	759	657
Birth rate per 1,000	...	...	...	17.7	15.3
No. of Deaths under 1 year	...	...	...	57	52
Infantile Mortality rate per 1,000 reg.					
Births	...	...	...	75.1	79.1
No. of illegitimate births	...	...	...	30	24

The Health Visiting Staff consist of the Matron (Miss Wright), and two Health Visitors (Mrs. Irlam and Mrs. Holland).

Health Visiting.

From the 657 registered births 492 cases were selected for visiting. The number of visits paid to babies under twelve months old were as follows:—

		First Visits.		Subsequent Visits.
Miss Wright	...	492	...	1667
Mrs. Irlam	...	230	...	3881
Mrs. Holland	...	262	...	3657
		<u>984</u>	...	<u>9205</u>

In addition cases requiring special attention were undertaken by the Matron who paid

192	visits to	42	cases of	Influenza and Pneumonia
103	„	34	„	Measles.
16	„	2	„	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
111	„	—	„	Expectant Mothers.

The total number of visits paid during 1918 by the Health Visiting Staff was 10,611. One case of Measles was nursed for a fortnight by Mrs. Holland (Health Visitor) in her own home.

Of the 492 new babies visited 126 were found to be bottle-fed, the proportion being much in excess of that for the previous year.

The bed provided by the Eccles Corporation in the Babies' Hospital Slade Lane, Manchester, was occupied during the year by four of our infants, of these one died, two were discharged improved in health, and one is still in residence.

Hospital
Bed.

During the year very satisfactory progress has been made at the Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Club which is opened three successive afternoons in each week. There are 200 names on the register, the attendance on Mondays being 40; Tuesdays, 48; and Wednesdays, 112. Mondays and Wednesdays are set apart for weighing of infants, health lectures and instruction in the management and care of babies. If medical advice is required the infants are examined by the Medical Officer of Health who attends on alternate Wednesdays. On Tuesdays expectant mothers are instructed in the cutting-out, making and knitting of babies' garments, for which material can be purchased at the Club cost price, and if necessary paid for by weekly instalments. During the year the sum of £62 11s. 2d. was received from these sales. Tea is provided for the Mothers at a charge of 1d. per head.

Mothers'
and
Babies'
Welcome
Club.

In consequence of the shortage of milk there has been an increased demand for Glaxo, a weekly average of 100lbs. being sold, whilst 86lbs. have been given away in necessitous cases.

Glaxo.

In accordance with the new instructions from the Local Government Board, a scheme was drawn up in October to enable poor mothers to obtain milk at a reduced price by which a scale of income was fixed. All applications for milk at a reduced rate are investigated and if found to come within the terms of the scale are allowed. In cases of dire poverty milk is provided free.

Milk.

There are 153 depositors in the Thrift Club. During the year there have been 1,536 transactions and £59 have been paid out. Expectant mothers find this Club particularly helpful.

Thrift
Club.

The Eccles Ladies' Health Society is affiliated to the National League for Physical Education and Improvement; and to the National Council Women of Great Britain. It is represented on the Barton Board of Guardians, the Eccles Civic Guild of Help, the Local Education Committee, the District Nursing Association, the War Relief, the Food Control, the Food Economy, and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Ermen, Roby and Co., Ltd., for their continued free grant of the use of the Cawdor Street premises, and lighting and heating, for our Mothers' and Babies' Welcome Club.

(Signed) GRACE OGDEN,

Hon. Secretary.

SECTION IX. The following Bacteriological Examinations were made at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, in connection with cases in the Borough of Eccles, during the year ended, December 31st, 1918.

Month.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever		Human Tuberculosis		Various Investigations.
	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	
January ...	1	...	2	1	6	2	Fæces—Typhoid—1 sample.
February ...	1	...	1	...	5	1	
March ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
April ...	1	...	3	...	5	...	
May... ..	2	2	1	1	6	...	
June... ..	3	1	3	...	Flour, pie, scones, tarts, baking powder, blanc mange powder—for evidence of arsenic and antimony—20 samples.
July ...	6	3	1	...	2	1	
August ...	2	...	...	...	4	...
September ...	1	1	...	...	11	3
October ...	9	4	1	1	5	...	
November ...	4	2	2	...	3	1	
December ...	2	2	...	...	9	4
Totals	32	15	11	3	61	13	

SECTION X.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PURCHASED BY THE POLICE IN THE BOROUGH OF ECCLES DURING THE YEAR 1918, UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Number of Samples taken.	Article purchased	Number Genuine.	Number Adulterated	Remarks
85	Milk	81	4	1st Fined £10 2nd to pay 14/- costs 3rd Fined 42/- & costs 4th Fined 40/- & costs
3	Cocoa	3		
5	Pepper	5		
6	Coffee	6		
4	Ginger	4		
3	Mustard	3		
2	Arrowroot	2		
1	Treacle	1		
3	Nut Chocolate	3		
1	Beer	1		
2	Self-Raising Flour	2		
2	Sterilized Milk ..	2		
117		113	4	

Kindly furnished by SUPERINTENDENT KEYS.

BOROUGH OF ECCLES.

**Report of the
Chief Sanitary Inspector,**

Year Ended, Dec. 31st, 1918.

SECTION XI.

Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my 25th Annual Report, dealing with the work of the Sanitary Department during the year ended December 31st, 1918, the work done included :—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The visitation of the 627 notified cases of infectious disease, involving inquiry, school exclusion, and disinfection. The inclusion of Measles in the list of notifiable diseases has added very considerably to this work, as will be recognised from the fact that there were 364 such cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.—One hundred and thirty-nine new cases were visited and the total number of visits and re-visits made was 416. The number of known cases of Phthisis alone was 292, and these are regularly visited, at intervals of about three months, for disinfection purposes.

Your Committee supplied milk at a cost of £39 1s in cases where, after inquiry, it was found impossible for the patients' families to maintain proper supplies.

HOUSING.—Much work arising out of the abatement of nuisances was done, but the ordinary administration of the Housing and Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, had perforce to be waived owing to the abnormal difficulties arising out of War conditions. Still there were 52 new inspections under Section 15 (3).

No houses were built during the year. As only five were erected during the previous year some idea of the urgent necessity for houses can readily be formed. There are many houses in the Borough which could only be considered "reasonably fit" after the expenditure of considerable sums of money in renovations.

Extreme pressure upon the owners of such, applied in these times, might only result in voluntary closure and the consequent increase in overcrowding conditions. Very few cases of actual "overcrowding"

were recorded, but very many instances of occupation of small cottages by more than one family were noted.

There was some increase in the number of dirty dwellings noted, notwithstanding the marked increase in the number of loans of limewash brushes.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION.—There was a very great demand for “priority” milk orders, and I am pleased to be able to record a general improvement in the manner in which these were met by the milk retailers. Very few complaints as to such “orders” being disregarded were received.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.—Our conditions became steadily worse during the year notwithstanding the fact that nearly 600 tons more refuse were removed as compared with the previous year. This was undoubtedly due to the very inferior quality of coal supplied.

The collection of refuse during the past four years was as follows :

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
9516 tons.	8119 tons.	7520 tons.	8103 tons.

It is with pleasure that I can testify to the zeal and willingness shown by the staff in the discharge of all duties allotted to them. On numerous occasions their own time has been encroached upon, but always without complaint.

With the return of two male assistants out of four, I am hopeful that the department will continue to actively engage itself in promoting the good sanitary condition of the Borough.

It is with great regret that I have to report that J. Crabtree, the Junior clerk of the Department, has died in France. Our losses in the War have therefore been two.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

C. W. LASKEY.

May 9th, 1919.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Nothing further has been done in the matter of the "South-East Eccles Area."

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

Fifty-two Inspections only were made during the year, making a total of 2057 since the commencement of the work in 1911. This work has not been followed up owing (1) to our depleted staff, and (2) to the impossibility of obtaining substantial repairs owing to the scarcity of labour, and the high charges for labour and materials. Many owners have little margin for effecting substantial improvements at current high rates, and their position is rendered the more acute, as they have little or no chance of recouping themselves for any outlay.

Particulars of Notices served are as follows :

Notices to Execute Works, Sec. 15 (3) ... 52

The character and number of the defects noted, and reported to owners, in respect to the 52 newly inspected houses were as follows—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

CHARACTER AND NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

		1918	1917	1916	1915
Windows not made to open sufficiently	...	4	6	6	291
Want of cleansing and limewashing of walls					
and ceilings	... ..	7	3	5	380
Defective floors and pavements	... ..	12	3	6	438
Defective plastering of walls and ceilings	... ..	17	7	6	198
Defective roofs	... ..	13	6	6	145

	1918	1917	1916	1915
Defective paving of yards and passages ...	6	1	5	205
Defective brickwork of houses, closets, &c. ...	10	...	2	68
Defective eaves gutters	12	...	95	87
Want of sash cords	19	3	10	155
Rain water pipes connected directly to drains	—	—	3	53
Defective slopstones	—	—	—	43
Defective ashbin places	—	—	—	—
Defective window frames	3	1	—	49
Dampness in house premises	14	3	8	189
Defective gullies	4	—	—	—
Defective slopstone waste pipes	7	—	—	39
Defective rain water pipes	10	1	1	37
Defective and choked drains	—	—	—	3
Various defects in water closets	10	—	—	68
Defective brickwork around waste pipes ...	7	—	—	22
Defective ashbins	—	—	2	22
Defective W.C. accommodation	—	—	3	5
Want of ventilation in dwelling-houses ...	1	—	3	154
Want of light in dwelling-houses	—	—	2	62
Defective privy pits	—	—	—	—
Want of eaves gutters and rain water pipes	1	—	—	2
Defective stairs	—	—	—	10
Want of slopstones	—	—	—	2
Defective slopwater closets	—	—	—	—
Want of window sills	—	—	—	44
Houses require pointing... ..	—	—	—	106
Defective brickwork of boiler	5	—	3	120
Dirty dwelling-houses	—	—	—	1
Accumulations of rubbish, &c.	—	—	—	—
Slopstone wastepipe connected to drain ...	—	—	—	—
Very small rooms	—	—	—	4
Obstructive buildings	—	—	—	3
Back to back houses	—	—	—	2
Verminous houses	—	—	—	2
Miscellaneous causes	11	—	7	395
Total	172	34	79	3412

It is to be noted that these are additional to the number of Nuisances included later in this report.

PRIVY CLOSETS.—The total number of privies remaining in the Borough is 11, and the number of houses with such provision is 14.

PAIL CLOSETS.—There are 17 pail closets, all attached to a works where sewers are not available.

EARTH CLOSETS.—There are eight cottages where “Moules” earth closets are provided.

WASTE-WATER CLOSETS.—Two were converted to fresh-water closets. There are now 197 in existence.

ASHPITS.—There are 24 such receptacles for house refuse still in the Borough.

ASHBINS.—There are 10,269 ashbins in use in the Borough. Owing to the completed conversion of privy closets and to the lack of building, no additional ashbins have been provided. In 433 instances the ashbins had to be renewed.

The work of house refuse removal fell very much in arrears—on one occasion the work of cleansing all ashbins took thirty working days as compared with six in normal times. The position was made much worse owing to the supply of very poor coal and there were—especially in cottage yards—many cases of uncovered household refuse.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.—In 167 instances it was found necessary to take up, cleanse and properly re-lay drains.

There were 37 applications of “tests” to drains.

DISTRICT INSPECTION.—This has, of necessity, had to be curtailed, but owing to the fact that every house visited for infectious disease has been inspected at the same time with a view to the discovery of insanitary conditions, very few complaints of nuisances have been received at the office.

Among numerous items constituting nuisances 59 cases of dirty houses were discovered, there were 7 instances of overcrowding sufficiently bad as to require the service of notices—128 cases of want of beautifying or limewashing,—3 cases of dirty beds and bedding, and 64 accumulations of manure and rubbish in close proximity to dwellings.

NOTICES SERVED.—

Statutory Notices (Sec. 94 P.H.A. 1875)	...	279
" " " 36 " "	...	404
" " " 46 " "	...	1
" " " 41 " "	...	41

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—742 visits of inquiry, were made in respect of the diseases included in the Notification Act, exclusive of cases of Phthisis, and 125 visits were paid to "other cases of sickness" principally those notified from the public elementary schools.

TUBERCULOSIS.—416 visits and re-visits were paid in respect of cases notified. In cases of Phthisis a regular periodical disinfection of rooms is provided for.

DISINFECTION.—915 rooms were sprayed, and in 124 cases other than Measles and Phthisis the rooms were fumigated also. One hundred and eighty-four lots of bedding were removed for disinfection.

WORKSHOPS. There are now on our register 127 workshops exclusive of bakehouses:—

They are used in connection with the undermentioned trades:—

Bootmaking & Clogging...	26	Millinery	14
Dressmaking	21	Tailoring	11
Millinery and Dressmaking	5	Laundries	4
Wheelwrights	5	Joiners	4
Blacksmiths	4	Cabinet Making and	
Tin-plate Workers ..	3	Upholstering	4
Hosiers	2	Cycle Repairing	2
Saddlery	2	Stone Masons	4
Picture Framers	2	Optician	1
Gold Beating	1	Mineral Water Works	2
Paste making	1	Instrument Repairing	1
Plumber	1	Bleaching	1
Rope making	1	Basket Making	2
Printing	1	Scene Painting	1
		Dental Work	1

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 39 in use in the Borough, and they were all kept under supervision.

FOOD INSPECTION.—All premises where food was in course of preparation were regularly inspected, and no cases of illness arising out of its consumption were reported. This is more gratifying considering the low grade of a good deal of foodstuffs put upon the market.

The following were “surrendered” after inspection, as unfit for the food of man :— $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of ham ; 75 lbs. of bacon ; 5 lbs. of dates.

The following was “seized” during exposure for sale :— $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. leg of mutton. Proceedings instituted in this case resulted in a fine of 10/6 and costs.

In another case 14 ozs. of beef which had been sold, were “seized.” Here the vendor was cautioned by the Committee.

A list of cases taken before the Magistrates, and tabulated details as to the work done under the Public Health Acts are appended.

Offence.	Result of Proceedings	Amount of Penalty.		
		£	s.	d.
For selling bread not 12 hours old.	Fined.	0	10	6
For selling bread not 12 hours old.	Case Dismissed.			
Non-Notification of Birth ...	Fined costs.	0	5	6
For non-compliance with “priority” order re Sale of Milk.	Fined costs.	0	5	6
Non-Notification of Birth ...	Fined.	1	1	0
Exposure of a case of Erysipelas.	Fined.	0	10	6
Non-compliance with notice to abate a nuisance.	Order granted. Fined £2 2s. and costs.	2	13	0
For selling food unsound and unfit for the food of man.	Fined 10/6 and 9/6 costs.	1	0	0

Tabulated particulars of Nuisances dealt with, and of other Work done, by the Staff in the Sanitary Department, apart from those matters referred to in the Housing and T.P. Section, during the year ended December 31st, 1918.

	1918	1917	1916	1915
House Drains—taken up, cleansed & re-laid ..	167	112	127	174
„ slopstone waste pipes, disconnected from	1	...	8	...
„ bath „ „ „	...	...	...	...
„ lavatory „ „ „	...	...	...	...
„ privy drains „ „ „	...	...	3	...
„ downspouts „ „ „	8	1	6	33
„ ventilated „ „	...	6	...	10
„ want of „ „	2	4	...	5
Gully Traps—defective „ „	21	62	41	3
„ want of „ „	3	...	...	1
„ filthy „ „	47	2	6	1
Soil Pipes—defective „ „	3	...	5	4
„ „ ventilation of „ „	4	4	1	3
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes disconnected from „ „	7	2	...	...
„ downspouts disconnected from „ „	1	...	2	3
Water closets—defective „ „	2	3	21	16
„ various defects in „ „	29	218	225	54
„ inefficient flush to „ „	177	19	21	5
„ insufficient in mill &c. (No. of cases) „ „	35	6	16	6
Slop-water closets—defective, „ „	2	6	12	2
Defective privy pits „ „	29	...	...	7
„ ashpits „ „	...	...	1	...
„ paving of yards and passages „ „	52	43	94	80
„ „ house floors &c. „ „	33	46	82	70
„ „ channelling „ „	13	16	4	...
„ slopstone waste pipes „ „	57	63	94	34
„ brickwork around slop waste pipes „ „	14	20	26	8
„ eaves gutters and spouting „ „	185	167	201	149
„ bath and lavatory waste pipes „ „	19	...	2	6
„ plaster on house walls „ „	107	92	97	40
„ roofs „ „	110	107	113	42
„ manure middens „ „	...	1	1	5
„ slopstones „ „	12	7	8	12
„ urinals „ „	4	2	1	...
„ ventilating shafts „ „	1	...	9	3
„ brickwork of boiler „ „	24	22	27	25
„ window frames, &c. „ „	147	155	95	21
No. of cases of dirty bedding „ „	3	10	14	6
„ „ verminous houses „ „	3	7	7	6
„ „ houses provided with additional W.C. accommodation „ „	...	...	...	14
Cesspools abolished „ „	...	...	...	...
Dirty houses cleansed „ „	59	33	39	14
Yards, &c. cleansed „ „	36	3	7	21
Closets, filthy, cleansed „ „	7	9	6	4
House premises, damp „ „	79	99	80	39
House premises, want of ventilation and light „ „	7	6	4	2
Houses overcrowded „ „	7	10	17	28
Accumulations of manure and rubbish „ „	64	30	80	52
Want of beautifying, etc., of houses „ „	128	174	315	...

	1918	1917	1916	1915
Buildings—obstructive to light and air, removed ...	...	1	...	7
Keeping fowls, &c. so as to cause nuisance ...	3	3	1	11
'Backing up' of sewage (reported to Surveyor) ...	1	1	2	6
Dangerous yard walls do. do. ...	4	10	17	13
Street gullies, defective ...	30	81	97	73
Manholes—foul smells from ...	4	4	9	9
Sewers defective ...	14	29	23	13
Waste of water ...	175	130	120	136
Want of manure middens ...	3	...	2	4
„ ashbin accommodation ...	433	153	239	276
Miscellaneous ...	278	175	278	96
Milkshops and cowsheds requiring limewashing ...	...	...	...	...
„ „ defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	3
„ unregistered ...	...	...	1	2
Bakehouses requiring limewashing ...	...	...	...	3
„ defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	5
Workshops requiring cleansing & limewashing ...	1	2	1	2
„ defects in remedied ...	3	...	...	18
Hairdressers premises—defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-houses requiring limewashing ...	...	1	1	5
„ „ defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	11
Houses let-in-lodgings requiring limewashing ...	...	...	...	...
Keeping Lodgers in unregistered premises ...	5	...	7	11
Houses let-in-lodgings—Breach of Bye-laws ...	1	...	...	1
Stables requiring limewashing ...	20	4	9	...
„ defects in remedied ...	5	...	7	...
Fried fish shops requiring limewashing ...	...	4	...	...
„ „ „ defects in remedied ...	...	...	...	12
„ „ „ accumulations of offal... ..	...	...	...	...
Ice cream shops—defects in remedied ...	...	1	1	...
Common lodging houses requiring limewashing, &c. ...	1	1	...	...
Pigstyes requiring limewashing ...	...	...	4	1
„ defects in remedied ...	...	...	7	1
No. of privies converted into water closets ...	...	...	3	4
„ water closets provided in lieu of privies ...	...	...	6	8
„ houses not newly erected provided with new drains ...	...	...	11	14
„ preliminary notices served ...	...	...	2	24
„ Statutory Notices (94 P.H. Act) ...	279	282	271	162
„ complaints made under Sec. 41 P.H.A. ...	41	4	...	4
„ notices served under do. ...	41	4	...	1
„ notices under Sec. 5 of I.D.P. Act. 1890, requiring stripping and limewashing ...	...	...	9	17
„ notices Sec. 6 I.D.P. Act. ...	...	...	...	...
„ reports made under Sec. 36 P.H.A. ...	404	100	58	74
„ notices served do. do. ...	404	100	58	74
„ of notices under Sec. 95 E.C.A. 1901 do. Sec. 98 do. ...	...	...	...	2
„ do. houses let in lodgings ..	...	1	6	...
„ cases before the Magistrates ...	8	8	17	16
„ of visits in cases of zymotic diseases..	742	924	1124	281
„ „ of phthisis ...	416	356	250	534
„ „ in other cases of sickness ...	125	139	179	485
„ „ re milk shortage ...	...	56	...	...

	1918	1917	1916	1915
No. of rooms disinfected	915	1254	1220	877
„ schools do.	...	...	...	1
„ books do.	97	123	273	71
„ Walls, &c. stripped and limewashed	112	77	204	266
„ Re-inspection of nuisances	2839	6956	694	2138
„ Inspections of dwellings	921	563	1124	1169
„ „ yard premises	100	120	83	1966
„ „ under Housing T.P. Act	52	4	8	436
„ re-inspections „ „	247	...	...	2102
„ inspections of slaughter houses	26	16	32	207
„ „ milkshops	100	99	57	224
„ „ cowsheds	13	6	10	63
„ „ common lodging houses	6	12	8	78
„ „ houses let in lodgings	114	95	154	92
„ „ bakehouses	57	42	24	183
„ „ workshops	134	131	18	197
„ „ outworkers' premises	36	30	20	21
„ „ stables & piggeries	56	72	142	276
„ „ van dwellings	24	4	...	132
„ „ canal boats	...	...	...	57
„ „ fried fish and other shops	20	36	62	118
„ „ factory premises	16	15	12	49
„ „ marine stores	4	...	6	33
„ „ ice-cream manufact'rs premises	6	6	17	22
„ „ hair-dressers' premises	12	20	...	5
„ „ mineral water works	4	2	...	5
„ „ greengrocers' premises	...	...	6	111
„ „ offensive trade premises	...	...	4	4
„ „ urinals, &c.	...	...	...	57
„ school closets disinfected	...	...	5	2
„ cottage water closets inspected	...	...	...	93
„ school premises inspected	6	...	2	19
„ owners seen re nuisances	309	82	173	339
„ smoke observations	1	4	2	40
„ 'tests' applied to drains	37	29	79	233
„ drains opened up for examination	...	...	11	14
„ typhoid pails removed, cleansed, &c.	...	...	2	20
„ earth closets disinfected	...	...	...	...
„ Notices under Section 46 P.H.A., 1875	1	5	22	29
„ Loans of limewash brushes	619	440	287	438
„ Supplies of lime	500	476	321	425
„ „ disinfectants	1013	1275	1174	1853
„ „ handkerchiefs	195	126	138	83
„ Parcels of bedding disinfected	184	176	265	298
„ Stable premises disinfected	4	...	2	...
„ visits re Shops Act	150	838	...	64

MORTALITY FROM 1891 - 1918



